THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORN...

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

No Subscriptions can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the subscription is propose

VOL. XLVII. TUESDAY 5 FEBRUARY, 1839. NO. 3209

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Leadenhall Street*. Parties arriving in England. will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent*, *No*. 11, *Leadenhall Street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage, engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept 1836

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 6th Instant Messrs. *Robert Frith & Co.* will submit for Public Sale at their Rooms, a variety of fine turkey red prints, colored cotton handkerchiefs, Gown pieces, household furniture, Pigou and Wilk's Gunpowder, Gun Flints, an Invoice of various handsome pattern floor Cloths, adapted for Rooms, Stair case and Buggies, Iron Camp Bedsteads, an eight Keyed Rudalls Flute, a Tool chest, a Card Case and counters, Brass Argand Table Lamps, Black and white Hats, and the following new works, Anatomical Chemical and other Medical Treatises, Homer's Iliad, Pinnock's Greece and Rome, Guys Astronomy, Sheridan Knowles' Plays, Ernest Maltravers, Pickwick Club, and a variety of other works. At 1. P. M. a bay Arab Mare, a superior Dun Saddle Horse, a fine country Horse standing 15 Hands and goes well in harness; an English built Phaeton in good order, and any other Cattle or Carriages offering. At 4 o'clock P. M. 2 Double Poled Tents.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday the 13th instant, Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at his Residence Mazagon, next door to Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Esq. The neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queens Ware of *Dr. G. A Stewart*. proceeding to England, consisiing of a handsome Jackwood Dining Table in 4 pieces, Sofa and Round Tables, Handsome Damasks Couches with Chairs to match, an Elegant 6 light Chandelier, double branch Wall Shades, Hanging Lamps, Best English Silver Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, ditto Forks, a beautifuel centre Piece, Liquor and Cruet frames; A Rich Cut Glass Dessert set, Superior Dinner Services, a Beautiful Dessert and Tea set of fawn Color and gold with painted Landscape Center, Breakfast sets, a well fitted Camp Case, Four post and other bedsteads, a fine Dressing Glass, Ladies toilet Tables, washing Stands, Wadrobes, Side Boards, Cookroom Furniture, Cooking Pots, and the usual requisites of a well furnished establishment.

AT NOON.—Unless previously disposed of, a Bengal built Shigram, a strong serviceable Shigram Horse, and a fine Arab riding Horse that has carried a Lady. Catalogues are in course of preparation, and the Property will be on view from the 10th instant.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co., have received for sale on Commission, some of the latest Foreign Music for Piano, with accompaniments for other instruments.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO., Have received for sale on Commission, just landed from the "*Allalivie*.

A new Bengal built Shigram.

A second hand ditto.

ALSO, some fresh imported Genuine Manilla Cigars. Price Rs. 15 per box.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for sale on Commission, a neat and light Shigram, with Horse and Harness complete.

A Captain's Tent, Rowtee, and Necessary Tent, with every thing complete and quite new.—Price Rs 310.

SITUATION WANTED,

AS Valet in a family here, or Courier to any family proceeding overland to Europe, by Luigi Giovanolla, a native of Lombardy, who speaks French, Italian, and German, with a little English, and who has travelled overland and is well acquainted with most of the Countries of Europe. L. G. passed thro' Egypt, and arrived here by last packet, in the capacity of Valet to an English Gentleman, now on his travels in the country, whose service he quitted of his own accord.—Apply at the Marine Coffee House, Sailor's Home.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS day Tuesday the 5th Jan., *Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. A quantity of Bengal Table Cloths. The Remains of an Invoice of Cashmere Shawls, Brown Holland, Blankets, Parsee Turbans of Madras manufacture, Pieces of Leno, Seeds, Rubies and Emeralds; Large and Small Looking Glasses, a variety of useful articles of Household furniture, Sundries &ca.

AT 1 A. M.

About 100 Dozen of Beer, a few dozen of Sherry, and a few dozen of Port Wine in Pints.

AT 2 P. M.

Any Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

Bombay, 5th February, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 21st instant, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE & Co. will sell by public Auction, at their Rooms at 11 A. M. the following Wines &c. recently imported, viz: Sparkling Champagne, Sparkling Hock, Tinto Madeira, Port Wine in Pints, Lafitte, La Rose, St. Julien Leoville and Margane Clarets, and Cherry Brandy.

The above is strongly recommended to Messes, & Families at out stations.

Samples for payment may be had on application to the Auctioneers.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO.

No. 10, Forbes Street,

Bombay 5th Feby. 1839.

FOR SALE

AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839; Among other miscellaneous information, the Calendar contains, in addition to the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE, dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers &c. &c.—The Army, Civil, and Indian Navy Lists corrected up to the 31st of December, and the list of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December. The whole printed with new type on English Paper.— PRICE 6 RUPEES.

N. B. A VERY FEW COPIES ONLY REMAIN FOR SALE

Courier Office, 5th February 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Goverment during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.

Courier Office, 5th February 1839

FOR SALE—No. XXXII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st October 1838. Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES 3.—Courier Office, 5th February 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 31*st January* 1839.

No. 76.—Lieutenant H. Barr, Quarter Master Marine Battalion, is appointed a member of the standing committee of survey, in the absence of the Barrack Master on service.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD, K. C. B.

30*th January* 1839.

Surgeon W. Carstairs is removod from the 10th, and posted to the 21st Regiment N. I. and will join as early as practicable.

31*st January* 1839.

With reference to G. O. of yesterday's date, Surgeon Carstairs will continue for the present in medical charge of the 10th Regt. N. I. and will also relieve Assistant Surgeon Winchester from the medical duties of the 2d Battalion Artillery.

Surgeon A. Mackellt is directed to proceed and join the 9th Regiment N. I. at Ahmedabad, at his earliest convenience.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of the Government General Order No. 75, dated 30th instant, Brevet Captain C. H. Wells, on being relieved from his present duties in the Southern Division will proceed to Poona and as-ume charge of the Deputy Judge Advocate General's Office Poona Division of the Army.

A Brigade Order by Major General J. Morse, dated Baroda 9th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon F. S. Arnott, M. D. to afford medical aid to the Staff, and Detail of Artilery at that Station, on the departure of Assistant Surgen Cahill, M. D., is confirmed.

A Garrison Order by Major Roberts, dated Surat 16th instant, appointing Serjeant Major Delaney of the 15th Regiment N. I. to act as Garrison Serjeant Major vice Wilson pensioned is confirmed.

1*st February* 1839.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of nbsence:—9th Regt. N. I.—Ensign C. Halket from 19th Jany. to 28th Feby.—on medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay.

The undermentioned Officers having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon as requiring a further stay at the Presidency, for the recovery of their health, have their furloughs respectively prolonged until the 28th instant:—

Captain W. J. F. Knipe. 17th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. and Adjt. J. Holes. Ensign R. Fitzgerald.—12th Regiment N. I.

Ensign E. Bowen, 26th Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon J. Gibson, unattached.

(Signed) STRATFORD FOWELL, Lieut. Col. Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday January 26*th* 1839.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The business done this week up to yesterday has been limited in comparison with the previous one, and the tendency to excitement which prevailed on the arrival of the Steamer has subsided, and the market again become quiet.—Some small parcels of Dholera have been purchased by Arabs at Rs 120 to Rs 121 ₰ Candy and 100 Candies of Hingalghaut at Rs 125 and the same quantity of Komptah at Rs 108 ₰ Candy.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—On the afternoon of the 24th Ultimo advices were received here of the stoppage of the whole trade at Canton, occasioned by the indiscretion and imprudence of individuals being detected in overt and pertinacious acts of smuggling, unconcerned as to what might befal the great interests of the foreign trade, while there was a probability of advancing their own. In consequence the trade in the drug has been thrown to a lower ebb than perhaps it has reached since it's commencement 23 or 24 years ago, and transactions are at present almost suspended, prices being nominally from Rs 690 to Rs 695 ₰ chest, but no buyers. The sale of passes had reached on the 30th ultimo 19,260 chests, of which 17,189 had arrived and 7,789 had been exported.

HEMP.—Has been in some enquiry for the English market. 25 Candies of Concon have been sold at Rs 38 ₰ Candy.

RICE.—Prices are advancing and we have to record the two following small purchases for the English market.

400 Bags ordinary Patcherry.....at Rs 6 12 ₰ bag
300 Ditto finer.....at „ 7 2 ₰ do.

CHINA AND STRAITS PRODUCE.

SUGAR (*Siam*).—800 Bags have been purchased for the English market at Rs 4¾ ₰ maund.

CLOVES (*Bourbon*).—650 Bags have been sold during the week at Rs 24 ₰ Surat maund.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Are not in much enquiry in the bazar.—Prices of the five ₰ cent Loans are however well maintained but four ₰ Cents are falling and can only be sold with difficulty at 2½ to 2¾ ₰ cent discount.

BILLS ON CALCUTTA—Exchange is again rising, Companys sixty days sight bills are in fair demand at 1¾ and thirty days sight at 2 ₰ cent premium.

DO. ON CANTON.—Are not much enquired for at present, but as the precarious state of the Opium trade is likely to lesson the number of bills, exchange will probably rise.

DO. ON LONDON—The negotiations during the week have been small, but higher rates have been obtained than those previously current for bills accompanied by shipping documents which to a small extent have been purchased at 2s | 1¼d to 2s—1¾d ₰ rupee at 6 months sight and 9 months date.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA—We have no alteration to notice in the rate which has been stationary at about Rs 16 ₰ candy.

DO TO ENGLAND—Is rather in more enquiry than it has been and engagements to London and Liverpool are being made at 60s | to 65s | ₰ ton.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS RECORDED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.	
Lieut. Colonel W. Fendal 4th Lt. Dragoons... Rs	100 0 0
H. Johnstone Esq. Civil Surgeon Ahmedabad..	50 0 0
Native Officers and men of the Geojirat Koolie Corps.....	25 5 4
R. Collum Esq. M. D. Assist. Surgeon 20th Regiment N. I.....	10 0 0
J. Howison Esq. Surgeon 26th Regiment N. I...	30 0 0
D. Campbell Esq. C. S. Belgaum.....	10 0 0
A. Bettington Esq. C. S. do.....	10 0 0
E. H. Townsend Esq. C. S. do	50 0 0
Total Amount of Subscriptions recorded..	15,145 7 4
Total Amount of Subscriptions received.....	6,501 6 0

A. H. THORNBURY.—Secretary F. R. Fund.

F. Fund Office, 4th February, 1339.

HIGH WATER TABLE 5TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

	MORN	EVE.
Tuesday.....	1 55	2 6
Wednesday.....	2 19	6 35

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 1. Capt. C. Baldero, Madras Army from Sea.
Do. Do. Lieut. F. L. Orrok, 16th Regt. N. I. from Ruttnagery.
Do. 2. Ensign C. P. Rigley, Do. Do. from Panwell.
Do. 4. Assist. Surg. A. R. Morton, from Scinde.
Do. Do. 2d Lieut. W. Say, Horse Artillery from Do.
Do. Do. Lieut. D. H. Halkett, 4th Dragoon's from Do.
Do. Do. Lieut. C. F. Christie, 21st Regt. N. I. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. Capt. H. N. Corsellis Staff to Scinde.
Do. Assist. Surg W. Winchester 26th N. I. to do.
Do. Lieut. Del Hoste A. Q. Mr G. to do.
Do. Capt. W. Pottinger 6th Royals to do
Do. Lieut. and Adjut. Gordon.
Do. Major B. Cooke, H. Artillery to Poonah.
Do. Ensign. D. Morris 4th R. N. I. to Khandallah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

At Bombay on the afternoon of the 1st Instant, in the 46th year of his age, Surgeon Hathway late of the 21st Regiment N. I.—Dr. Hathway had but recently proceeded as far as Cutch with the Field Force, when he was assailed with symptoms of that insidious disease of the brain which has just terminated a life of active usefulness and benevolence If mortality imparts dignity and importance to the profession of which Dr. Hathway was an enlightened member, it is nevertheless the fatal bar to its infallibility, for we are doomed to see one, whose experienced talents were so often and so sucessfully exerted for the safety of others, descending himself, loved and lamented, to an early grave—He was of the sound practical school of medicine; few men investigated disease with more sagacity, or met it with greater promptitude: and in him it may be truly said. Death has slain one of his keenest antagonists, and the service lost an able Surgeon.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Feb, 1. Ship Kusrovie, J. F. B. Luckson, Master, from Siam, 9th December, 1838, touched at Singapore, on the 20th.

Do. 4. Brig Fany, Husson, Mahomed Naquedah, from Achen 26th Dec., 1838.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 31. Barque Aurora, J. A Cox, Master, to London
Passengers—Mrs. Master, Lieut Bowen, 4th Dragoons, Lieut Harvey, H. M. 17th Lieut. Graham H. M. 57th Lieut. Hunter. Lieut Poore, Lieut Unwin, Lieut Postans, Lieut Graham, Master Hughes, 4 Children of Mrs Hughes 2 Children of Mrs. Hunter, 99 Invalids, of H. M. Regts.

February. 1. Ship Nurbudah F. Patricks, Master, to Malabar Coast, and Madras.

3rd Barque Emily Jane, R. I. Hopkins, Master to China.

Passengers—Mr, Constable, Mr. Fletcher.

Do. Do. Brig Jane, H. R. Wilkinson, Master, to Penang.

Do. Do. East India Company's Steamer Semiramis, Lieut. J. P. Porter, Commanding to Sea.

Do. Do. East India Company's Brig Taptee, Lieut. S. H. Backer, in Charge to Sea.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Receiving Ship Hastings, Emily and Bhima.

MERCHANT SHIPS AND VESSELS.

Brig Tauze and Barque Discovery at Mazagon, Grab Hamody at C. I. Phatel Bhurry, Regia, Benhaven, Ruby, Pieno, Hamido, Slains Castle, Urania, Hero. Elora, Ceylon Government, Barque Wellington, Sir Herbert Compton, Pven Boun, Shaw Allum, Lord Castlereagh, Hawk, Charles Grant, Ernaad, Lady East, Lowjee Family, Louisa, La-Prevoyante, Joseph, Hellas, Sir Chas. Malcolm, Cornubia, Cambridge, Balfour, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Lady Feversham, Stalkartt, Adelaide, Caledonia, Lancaster, Scaleby Castle, Berkshire, Sythree Bye. Catherine, City of Poonah, Hanah, Emigrant, Charlotte, Mahamoody Sumdany, Dowlutt, Savoy, Hydroose, Benares, Swallow, Fort William, Calcutta, Allalive, Fortfield, Sylpho, Mermaid, Hamido, Helen, Castle Huntly, Kusrovie, and Fanny.

ARAB Ship Tauze.

FRENCH.—Brig Sirius, and Nymph.

PORTUGUESE—Brig Saudade.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 5th FEBRUARY, 1839.

The *Semiramis* with the 26th Regiment N. I. on board got under weigh a little after 3 P. M. yesterday, and proceeded to Sea with the *Taptee* in tow.

The NEWS from Scinde is, that the Ameers have refused the ULTIMATUM which was forwarded to them at Hyderabad and, in answer to it, announced their immediate intention of attacking the force under Sir John Keane, and attempting to arrest it's progress. For this purpose it is said they had collected from 10 to 12,000 men, and as Sir John Keane was at the date of the last accounts at Jurruk, within a march of Hyderabad, we may expect on the arrival of the Steamer to hear of something decisive. Besides threatening to attack the main body, the Ameers declared their resolution to prevent the landing of any more men at Hujamree, and we hear that Major Brough, who is commanding the small detachment of the Queen's left behind at Vikkur, was in daily expectation of an onset. It has been also reported to us, but for this next item we are unable to vouch, that a large force of Beloochees had proceeded to the Eastward for the purpose of impeding or attacking the advancing columns of the Bengallees. All circumstances therefore support the opinion that we shall hear of the cannon's roar by the next arrival, and as Bombay troops generally do their work well, we hope they will leave the Beloochees *nothing to wish for*. Although the intelligence that a rupture had taken place between Lieuteuant Pottinger and Shah Kamran has been for some time confirmed, with the additional information that this gentleman and another officer had been compelled to beat a precipitate retreat, yet were we unable to revel the cause which had produced the severance. The Calcutta papers inform us now that the retreat of Lieutenant Pottinger is to be attributed to the influence of the Russians, who had instigated Shah Kamran to remove this Officer. Lieutenant Leckie, we learn, who was the bearer of the *Ultimatum* to Hyderabad, had quitted that place and joined the Army at Jurruk.

Scinde appears at this moment to present a tolerable field for the exertion of the enterprise of our Bombay Shopkeepers, since we collect that supplies of the potable description are not very abundant; as is to be deduced from the fact of Beer having been disposed of on the sale of the late Colonel Duffin's effects, at the enormous price of 29 rupees per dozen. Some of our dealers here threatened to create a surplus of luxuries in Scinde, and we hope they will now, finding there is such scope for the exercise of their talents, put an end to the thirst which must pervade those passing over the sandy deserts of that Country.

It is impossible to ascertain correctly what either Sir Henry Fane or the Governor General is doing. The former by our last news was making his way as fast as possible by the Indus to Bombay, but now we find, trusting to a letter in the columns of the *Hurkaru*, that he is gliding slowly down the River, and keeping *within hail* of the Camp of Sir Willoughby Cotton, as if he was looking out for squalls—which may catch him, if the current reports are correct, in the shape of a request, a command, to resume the guidance of the Army. Runjeet Singh is no doubt seriously ill, having sustained two paralytic strokes, and the Governor General is keeping *within hail* of Lahore, to see what turn affairs may take in the event of the demise of the Sikh crown; at any rate the progress of the Governor General towards Agra is remarkably slow.

We perceive by the General orders that the recruiting Depot at Kurnaul is to be broken up, and some of those composing it to be transferred to Meerut, and others to Ferozepore; a change which indicates different dispositions of the Force in the North West, and that our recruits will be derived from other stocks than at present.

We understand that the affair of the Brig *Catherine*, which lately returned with her cargo of refractory convicts, has been settled, and it has been *amicably* arranged that the Bombay Government is to pay the owners of the vessel between 1,200 and 1,300 rupees for the detention which has been sustained, by reason of the want or inefficiency of the precautions taken for the security of the Convicts. The Convicts are to be shortly re-embarked, but *this time* a guard of Marines is to be put on board, to take care of the lives of the Captain and of the crew. Had this precaution been observed in the first instance, the Government would have saved the money, the damages, which it now parts with in an ill humor and upon compulsion.

The Calcutta Papers speak of important news from Burmah, but we find nothing in them indicating a change in the position of our Resident Colonel Benson, or that he was sufficiently sated with the indignities offered him by the Despot to have taken the resolution of quitting the marsh in the vicinity of Ameerapoora. The Burmese Government had lately permitted him to purchase a few fowls and ducks, but still kept him in the mud where he was originally placed. We find nothing in the Calcutta papers which confirms the rumour of a Declaration of war having been coucocted in the Council Chamber of Calcutta.

We insert in to day's publication the Report of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, which we have extracted from the columns of the Bengal papers. There seems to be a considerable quantum of energy devoted on the Eastern side to the objects of the Society, as we collect from the success which has attended the exertions of many who reported the results of their researches to the meeting. Such a thing as an Apple is not to be heard of on this side of India, although we have high and Ghaut Lands enough, but in the Mysore, Lieutenant Munro reports very favorably of the advantages attending the cultivation of *poma*;

one person, Sergeant Masters, who had directed his attention to the rearing of apples, having realized in one season 700 rupees by their sale. The amount obtained establishes not only the quantity, but we should say the excellence also, for we do not suspect that 700 rupees worth of *crabs* would have been very easily disposed of. It appears also from the same Report, that considerable results were likely to be attained by the production of vinegar from the juice of the cane, and as that of native production requires much amendment, we hope the attention of sugar growers will be directed to the rearing of a superior article. The Mauritius cane had been planted extensively on the Madras side and the Natives were much struck with the size and appearance of the Canes; of the adaptation of which to the Indian soil we should argue favorably, notwithstanding the scepticism which has been evinced on this subject in the Upper Provinces. A Lady, Miss Davy, had presented to the Society specimens of thread formed from the fibre of the Pine Apple which is also reported of very favorably, and as not to be surpassed by the finest threads of which French Cambric is formed. We thus see that much is to be done in the way of improvement in this Country; but yet nothing is attempted on a large scale. Science and enterprise seems to limit themselves to the establishing the aptitude of the soil and climate to the growth of superior productions, but there enterprise stops, and still the Country languishes for want of some decisive attempts at improvement.

The Calcutta papers announce a step in advance of us at Bombay in the shape of a *prospectus* for a *Mechanic's Institution.* Although we suspect that a large portion on this side would derive much benefit from a greater acquaintance with the *literæ humaniores* should this be administered even in the shape of lectures to mechanics; yet we fear it will be a long while before any thing so liberal finds it's way into the Councils of this *singular* Presidency.

We regret to find that *Cholera* has been visiting Arcot, and that the 8th Cavalry has suffered some losses—6 troopers—9 horsekeepers, besides several grass cutters.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—JANUARY 25.

A CURIOUS CASE.—A curious case has just arisen at Cawnpore, where an officer having occasion to see his medical attendant requested him to call; the doctor anxious to ascertain the cause of his patient's disease thought it advisable from his appearance to make enquiry of him in the most delicate manner possible as to the nature and extent of his recent potations, whereunto the sick man replied—*one gluss of brandy panee.* The medico said nothing but shook his incredulous head, and as he left the house sought the desired information of his patient's *Sirdar bearer*, whose quotations were considered higher than his masters report. The invalid hearing of the enquiry, taxed the doctor therewith on his next visit, and in satisfaction for the alleged insult insisted on an appeal to arms. The doctor very properly refusing to fight his patient, the latter posted him, and the business has been referred for investigation to a Court of Enquiry.

ARCOT.—We regret to learn that the Cholera has made its appearance at Arcot, and committed considerable ravages in that Contonment; the greatest number of fatal cases occurred on the 16th Instant, when eight persons were carried off after a few hours illness. The 8th Cavalry has lost six troopers, a Puckally, nine horsekeepers with several grass-cutters and other followers by the disease, whilst the 5th Cavalry, owing it is supposed to the superior healthiness of the situation of their lines on the high ground at Karah, have not lost a single man or follower, and the only deaths amongst the men's families from the disease, are a sepoy's wife and one child. In Raneepet and in the pettah of Arcot, the fatal cases have been numerous; from fifteen to twenty deaths having occurred in the twenty-four hours for several days together; the total number amounting by the report of our correspondent, to near four hundred. With one exception of a European who experienced a slight attack, the malady has been entirely confined to the Native Population. This scourge has within the last few deys, reached Wallajahnuggur and is said to be making fearful ravages amongst the dense population of that large and commercial town. A few cases have also occurred at Cauverypauk, from which it would seem that the disease is travelling Eastward. Vellore has, we hear entirely escaped.

The Commissariat, we are informed, have received orders to issue the annual supply of forage to the 5th Cavalry, which is considered indicative of the Regiment standing fast for the present season unless some emergency should occur. The Arcot Brigade is accordingly busily engaged in preparation for the coming inspection and review.

We are happy to learn that the season has proved very favourable for dry crops; the new Coulty is beginning to come into the market and is a remarkably fine full grain; it is now selling in the Bazar at the rate of 20 measures per Rupee and is expected to be much cheaper. Rice is tho' high in price, the several sorts being from eight to thirteen measures per rupee, and a further advance looked for, on account of the partial failure of the rains. The weather, as at the Presidency, is unusually hot for the season.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JAN. 21.

We believe that news of importance from Burma has been semaphored, but until the *Ganges* Steamer comes up, in which are the despatches, nothing precise will transpire; she is expected up this evening; we have been able to learn nothing up to this time,

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AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

At an adjourned General Meeting held in the Society's Apartment, Town Hall, on Wednesday, January 16, 1839.

N. Wallich, M. D., V. P., in the chair.

PRESENT.

Messrs. G. A. Prinsep, W. F. Gibbon, M. Staunton, C. Trebeck, P. Sutherland, A. Harris, D. E. Shuttleworth, D. W. Speed, D. C. Low and F. L. Beaufort; Doctors H. H. Goodeve and H. H. Spry.

The Vice-President prefaced the business of the day, by mentioning that at the last General Meeting, the consideration of many questions and papers of importence was settled should stand over for discussion at an adjourned meeting, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, and that they had now to dispose of such arrears of business merely. Dr. Wallich then stated to the meeting that the subject that would first engage their attention, was the annual election of members to act upon the several Standing Committees of the Society.

The meeting accordingly proceeded to the considerations of this matter, and submitted the following amended list of members for Committees (10 in number) for the year 1839, viz.

Standing Committees.

SUGAR.

Messrs N. Alexander, W. F. Fergusson*, Dwarkanauth Tagore, D. Hare, A. Muiler G. U. Adam, A Muller, J. Allan, W. Storm, J. W, Master and Dr. H. H. Spry.

COTTON.

Messrs. Jas Willis, Chas. Huffnagle, W. K. Ewart,† G. A. Prinsep, W. Storm, D. B. Syers, W, Earle, G. U. Adam, and Dr. H. H. Spry.

SILK HEMP, AND FLAX.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy; Messrs. R. Waston, C. K. Robinson, Ramcomul Sen J. Willis, D. W. H. Speed, G. T. F. Speed, W. Storm, and Dr. H. H. Spry.

COFFEE AND TOBACCO.

Drs. Strong and Wallich; Messrs. G. A. Prinsep, C. Trebeck,§ Thos Leach, D. W. H. Speed, D. Hare, and Dr. H. H. Spry.

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY AND MACHINERY.

Col. D. McLeod, Capt. W. N. Forbes,‖ Messrs. W. Crawcroft Ramcomul Sen, C. K. Robinson, Rajah Radhakant Deb, Chas. Huffnagle, D. Hare and Dr. Spry.

CAOUTCHOUC AND OIL SEEDS.

Drs. Wallich and O'Shaughnessy; Baboo Ramcomul Sen; Rajah Radhakant Deb; Mr. J. P. Marcus; Drs. Corbyn and H. H. Spry.

IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE.

Messrs. N. Alexander and C. K. Robinson; Dr, Wallich; Messrs. Chas. Huffnagle, W. Storm, W. P. Grant, C. R. Prinsep, W. E. Gibbon, A. Harris ¶ and Dr. H. H. Spry.

COMMITTEE OF PAPERS.

Dr. Wallich; Messrs. W. Cracroft, W. Storm, W. K. Ewart, M. A. Bignell and Dr. H. H. Spry.

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

Dr. Wallich; Messrs. W. Storm, Chas. Huffnagle, W. F. Gibbon, Thos. Leach and Dr. Spry.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Dr. Strong Messrs, Jos. Willis, Dr. Hare, Radamadub Banorjee, W. Storm and Dr. H. H. Spry.

The name of Mr. H. M. Low has been withdrawn at that gentleman's request from the *General Committee, the Silk Committee* and *Coffee and Tobacco Committee.* Messers. Edward Sterling and J. Dougal have been withdrawn in consequence of the former gentleman having quitted Calcutta for the interior, and the latter gone to England.

In all other respects the Members of these several Committees remain as before, and were requested to give the Society the benefit of their individual services.

The Vice President next called attention to the annual exhibition of Vegetables, the Anniversary Dinner, and the Cattle Sheer. Dr. Wallich mentioned that, as a time had been already fixed for the latter, viz. the 1st of February, he would beg to propose that the Exhibition and Dinner take place on the same day, and that the details connected with this arrangement be left to the General Committee.

This proposition was carried unanimously.

The Secretary then called the attention of the Society to a Special Report, which had been given in by the Committee appointed at the last General Meeting, for the purpose of suggesting the best mode of carrying into effect the contents of a Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government, touching the productions and prices of articles of Agricultural produce at the Chief Mart and an obscure Village in each District in the Empire of Hindoostan, which had been solicited of them by the Committee of Agricultural and Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and further suggesting the returns be so arranged as to shew, as far as they possibly could, the course of trade geographically, both internal and external.

The following is copy of the letter which accompanied the communication from the Secretary to Government in the General Department.

TO THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

General Department.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter No. 10 of 1838, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated the 17th August, and of its enclosures, and to request that the Government may be favoured with your suggestion, as to the best mode of meeting the wishes of the Committee of the Royal Asiatic Society in the matter referred to.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, Nov. 28th, 1838.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.—No. 10 OF 1838.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

We transmit as a number in the Packet the copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Asiatic Society, with enclosures, applying for information respecting the prices. &c. of the most ordinary productions of India in various Dictricts, and we desire that you will furnish this information if it can be procured without much inconvenience.

(Signed by the two Chairs and eleven of the Court of Directors.)

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

No. 5.

Report of a Special Committee appointed by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India to consider the best mode of carrying into effect the contents of a despatch from the Court of Directors to the Bengal Government.

Calcutta, January 7th, 1830.

In accordance with the wishes expressed by our President and Members, at the last ordinary monthly meeting we have met and considered the subject referred to us for report.

2d. The execution of the very desirable scheme of the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland which has been submitted in the dispatch of the Court of Directors of the East India Company is one that every true friend to the interests of India must desire to see carried into effect. By enquiries into the nature of the commercial resource of the country by every possible means, can the Agricultural wealth of British India alone be properly developed.

3d. In the practical fulfilment, however, of this very useful measure, circumstances occur that demand serious consideration. Formal enquires whatever their character are never made in this country without entailing much real mischief on the people. The utmost caution, therefore, will be requisite in carrying the wishes of the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce into effect; for the known avidity with which native officials seize on delegated authority, however slight it may be, to impose and extort from their weak and passive countrymen, makes your committee loath to recommend the adoption of the course that at first would naturally suggest itself, namely, that of seeking to procure the necessary local information through the Collector or Majistrate of the District.

4th. The object may be attained, your Committee think, by less exceptionable means, and, it has occured to them, that, from their well known habits of industry, their greater leisure,—and, generally, the love which they bear to science, the Medical officers attached to the Political and Civil Arms of the service might be induced, if so solicited, to impose on themselves a task the completion of which would be attended with so much unmixed good. The researches, if made by them would be carried on without exposing the people to the risk of extortion, and at the same time, the end in view be most efficiently attained.

5th. Your committee, therefore, would beg to suguest this mode of procedure as the one best calculated to effect the object desired with the least poosible inconvenience to the people; and would propose that the Medical Gentlemen at Agency and Zillah Stations, should be invited to favour the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Royal Assiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, with the best information that they can procure.

6th. A single from of table your Committee consider ill adapted for the conveyance of the information sought, and they have consequently ventured to deviate from the prescribed model, proposing to substitute separate tables for the three great staples of silk, rice, and indigo, and a modified form for the remaining articles. These alterations your Committee now beg to transmit with this report.

7th. In conclusion, your Committee have further to suggest, that, as great political inconvenienee may be felt by the officers preparing statements in turning the customary measures and weights of the different Districts into pounds avordupoise, the seer of the District from which the return is made be adopted in such return, and subsequently converted in Calcutta or in England into avoirdupois.

G. A. PRINSEP R. WALKER.
H. M. PARKER. HENRY H. SPRY, M. M.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT DACCA.

The Secretary next called the attention of the meeting to a highly gratifying communication which had been received from Colonel Stacy, stating that he had, while at Dacca, purchased a piece of ground, and laid the same out for the propagation of cultures of various kind; but that being recently honored by the Commander-in-Chief, with the command of a regiment of the Army of the Indus, he had signified his desire to the principal European residents of Decca, of making the above garden over to them in perpetuity, should they be disposed to undertake the management of it, and form themselves into "a *Branch Society of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.*" This proposition had been most willingly acceded to by Mr. Cooke, (Judge of Dacca), George Lamb, Esq. (Civil Service), James Grant, Esq.., (Magistrate) and J. P. Wise, Esq. (Indigo Planter), who have constituted themselves a committee and received charge of the title deeds, seeds, pumps, tools, &c.

Resolved.—That a special vote of thanks be given to Colonel Stracy for his great personal exertions in the cause of Agricultural Science.

MULBERY TREE.—ON THE CULTURE OF SILK THE STANDARD.

Signor Mutti, who has recently been appointed Superintendent of Silk culture at Dacca, by the Bombay Government, has transmitted two highly interesting statements calling the attention of the Society to the principal faults in the mode of conducting the culture of Silk in Bengal, and the great advantage to be expected in substituting the Standard Mulberry tree, in the place of the *bush system.* "The three principal faults in the Bengal Silk Culture," Signor Mutti states to be, "1st, The system of training the Mulberry as a bush or shrub. 2d, In the rearing of the Silk-work. 3d, In the reeling of the Silk. And I would respectfully remark, that in Bengal several prejudical opinions exist regarding the method of training the mulberry as a standard tree, viz.

1st. It is said that by feeding the worm with the leaf of the tree, the silk become coarse.

This is plainly contradicted by the fact, that in Italy, where the finest silk in the world is made, the worms are fed only with the standard leaf. I myself here find that by following the same Italian plan, I get the best cocoons and finest silk.

2d. It is said that the leaf of the tree being hard, the worms do not eat it.

This clearly shews, that as the worms are not properly reared, they become weak, and therefore have not strength enough to subsist upon hard leaves.

In Italy not only are the worms fed with the leaf of the tree, but we make there also a difference and distinction in the leaves, paying more for those of an older tree and hard ones; and it is also to be borne in mind, that in this climate, this insect for a part of year ought to be more healthy and stronger than anywhere; only by artificial means and precautions, we are able to keep it up.

3rd. It is said, that the standard mulberry does not succeeded in Bengal, it having been tried but without success.

The very same thing was said here some years ago, regarding the Deccan and Conkan, but experience has now proved the contrary.

It was just for the sake of removing the prejudice which existed on the subject, that I undertook to train fourteen species of mulberries as standards, among which there were several of very base descriptions and bushy, including the China divided leaf, and every one has astonishingly succeeded, five standard trees, with large stems, branches, &c.

The only inconvenience I had was, that they gave me a great deal more than the to do other good species. They succeeded not only in the Deccan but in Bombay and Salsette, where the climate in some places is approaching to the Bengal, but with this disadvantage, that it is not so moist and damp as in Bengal, which is a very grand thing.

It is said, that with the bush system, silk can be made five or six times a year, whereas with the tree only three or four.

True it is, but it is also a fact that—

1st. The result of the worms fed with the bush leaf will not produce as much as that fed with the standard leaf.

2d. With the best system a person is engaged all the year round in rearing worms and winding silk, and after all does not make so much silk as the other, who uses the tree.

3d. The bush requires for ever expense and trouble which is not the case with the tree, as after a few years nothing is required for the latter, except pruning and thinning, which labour is amply repaid by the wood obtained, and this certainly is a very great object, saving money and labor. For the proprieter of the land having standards in his ground, the place is a valuable one, it is actually a capital that he has got, and the income which he yearly derives from such estate, is far superior than if it is planted with bush.

MYSORE.

An exceedingly encouraging document was read by the Secretary, from Lieutenant Munro, dated Bangalore, Nov. 3, detailing the progress that had been made by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Mysore. Many of the experiments made in the introduction of new and improvement of old cultures, had surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine of the friends of Agricultural science. One or two of the more striking items among the many which fill the report are these. "In the fruit department, the principal cause has been to teach the native gardeners how to prune. No new fruits or varieties have been introduced, but the good ones have been encreased. That the apple is deserving of cultivation in a lucrative point of view, is evident from the fact mentioned at a former meeting of Serjeant Masters having realized in nine months, by apples upwards of seven hundred rupees."

"Mauritus sugar cane has thriven remarkable well, and is the admiration of all the natives who see it. Experiments have been tried with various manures, which already prove that sheep's dung is by far the best.

"The manufacture of vinegar, from the juice of the cane, is likely to be a great source of profit.

"Coffee has succeeded admirably.

"I have derived great benefit from the use of the hot bed, as I scarcely ever fail in raising seeds from England, which in former times seldom if ever vegetated in greater proportion than one in twenty.

"Experiments have been made in boiling seeds which have greatly quickened their vegetating powers.

"I made during last season some curious experiments with mercury. Many of the apple trees were infested with a black disease, which destroyed the trees rapidly. I bored holes through the wood as far as the pith and filled them with me cury. In no single instance did it fail to stop the disease."

The special thanks of the Meeting was voted to Lieut. Munro, for his highly interesting communication, which was ordered to be made over to the Committee of Papers.

COTTON IN ASSAM.

Captain Jenkins, the Governor-General's Agent for the affairs of Assam, drew the attention of the Society to the encreasing importance of cotton cultivation in Assam, and requesting that as the foreign varieties of seed which had been furnished to him did not appear to succeed, he might be furnished with the better kinds of country seed. The Cotton Committee were requested to give the Society the benefit of their earliest consideration, in order that Captain Jenkins' communication may meet with the best attention.

A NEW CULTURE.

The meeting were favored by Miss Davy, with specimens of a thread prepared from the pine apple plant which grows wild in some parts of the Assam, and drawing attention of the members of the Society to the value which the beautiful texture of the thread was likely to prove in the manufacture of the finest fabrics. Along with the manufactured thread were specimens of the finest French cambric, to shew that in no respect did the texture of the thread of the latter surpass that of the former. The exhibition of these specimens excited great interest, and it was resolved that the whole should be transmitted to the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, in order that the same may be submitted to the inspection of manufactures, and the intrinsic value of thread obtained.

The Secretary was directed to convey to Miss Davy, the best acknowledgements of the Society for her valuable communication.

RESOURCES OF THE TENASSERIM PROVINCES.

Two valuable papers by Mr. Riley pointing out the great aggricultural capabilities of Amherst and Moulmein for the production of coffee and other valuable staple articles of commerce, was next read by the Secretary, and two models of mills for the preparation of the coffee seed of commerce, were also shewn. The first was for crushing the ripe berry, and was capable of grinding nearly 80,000 lbs, of coffee daily. The second was for detaching the husk, and was stated to be capable of turning out 10,000 lbs. of coffee fit for the market daily. Each mill is worked by one or two buffaloes.

The Secretary also read letters from Mr. Belestin, forwarding a sample of Muscavado sugar, to be entered for competition for the Society's Sugar prize.

From Messrs. G. T. F. Speed and D. W. H. Speed, the former communicating some interesting particulars connected with the Flora of Darjeeling, and forwarding for the Society's museum specimens of the acorn of the Indian corn, which he had brought from that settlement, and the latter presenting to the Society a jar of Arrowroot, prepared from the third season's bulbs of the Maratta Arundinacea, brought to India by Lord Auckland. The thanks of the meeting were duly accorded to these two gentlemen for their respective contributions.

A letter from C. B. Greenlaw, Esq. Secretary to the Marine Board, was read by the Secretary, forwarding specimens of hemp made from the "Senseriera Zelanica" the "Moorha" or "Moorva" of the natives, and mentioning that orders had been given to try the strength of rope made from this substance, which, if successful, would be manufactured for the use of Government on a large scale.

A letter from Professor Royle, Secretary to the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce of the Royal Asiatic Society, forwarding for presentation to the Society, a few samples of South American Maize, received by their Committee from Dr. Lindly, Secretary to the Horticultural Society of London, was next read by the Secretary.

From Jeffrey Finch, Esq. Shahpore Oodee. Tirhoot, dated November 19th, presenting more grafts of apple trees for the Society's fruit tree nursery. Dr. Willich here took occasion to remark, that the nursery had flourished so well that the Committee would be prepared to furnish grafts to members requiring them.

From Charles Cardew, Esq. presenting a parcel containing an assortment of grass seeds, which he had just brought from England.

From Colonel Stacy, forwarding a quantity of African grain, alluded to in a former letter.

For all these communications the best thanks of the Meeting were offered.

Letters were read from the Secretaries of the Branch Societies of Gowhatti, Azimghur, and Moorshedabad, enquiring after the silver medals which had been placed at their disposal for distribution. The Secretary informed the meeting that he had seen Mr. Curnin, who had told him that the medals were in course of perfection, and that no effort should be spared to have the whole ready for delivery on the night of the Anniversary Dinner. A copy of the sixth Report of the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall was presented by Dr. Wallich, on the part of Capt. Jenkins. The Madras Journal of Literature and Science, No. 21, was also laid on the table.

HENRY H. SPRY, M. D., *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JAN. 22.

The despatches brought yesterday by the *Ganges* steamer from the Burmese Court, remain, as far as we can learn, a sealed book to the public. The only portion of their contents, whatever such may be, which however is likely to interest the public has already transpired, i. e. that the position of Colonel Benson is precisely the same as by the last accounts. That he has not had his audience with Tharawaddie, and that he will not ask for it, pending the discussion now going on concerning his residence, which certainly ought to be made more agreeable than it is, on his alluvial Island.

ENGLISHMAN.—JAN. 21.

BURMAH.—A rumour was current in a certain circle in town on Saturday evening, that a proclamation of War against Burmah passed Council on Friday, and that the new war steamer (*Enterprize,*) will leave this on Tuesday or Wednesday at further with the despatches.

INDIAN WOOL.—Amongst the new articles of commerce which have appeared in India, since the general

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* In the room of Mr. Colvin gone to Europe.
† Ex-officio member of each committee in the room of the late Secretary.
‡ In the room of Mr. Speir, gone to Europe.
§ In the room of Mr. H. Walter gone to Europe.
‖ In the room of Mr. James Prinsep gone to Europe.
¶ In the room of Dr. Jackson gone to Europe.

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opening of the trade to individual enterprise, there is one, which, though it has not yet attracted notice in Bengal, has already made considerable progress in the Western provinces, and bids fair to become of first-rate importance. We allude to one of the great materials of British manufacture, wool. The vast plains of India, as every body knows, abound with sheep, but the wool of these animals is thin, harsh and wiry, little finer than dog's hair, and only fit for the stuffing of chairs and mattrasses, or making coarse carpets and the common horse blankets of the country. Nevertheless the demands of British manufacturers for all sorts of raw material have been so great that, unpromising as the speculation might appear, considerable quantities of this very inferior wool were shipt from Bombay, amounting in 1835 to 1,500 bales, and the results have been sufficiently encouraging to cause an annual increase of the exportation.

It has probably occurred to many persons who have examined the sheep of this country, that their wool was susceptible of improvement, by crossing, in a similar way to that which has been successfully adopted in many parts of Europe and America. One individual, however, did attempt the improvement, as far as his experiments have yet gone, has completely succeeded. This gentlemand is Col. G. Jervis, of the Bombay Engineers. Being struck with the small difference of temperature between the districts of Spain, in which the celebrated Merino flocks are pastured, and the sheep-feeding provinces of India, he was induced to make proposals for the improvement of the Indian breed of sheep to the Bombay Government. At their suggesstion, the Court of Directors sent out a number of rams of the pure Merino breed, with the usual caution, that no extra expense should be incurred on account of them. These rams were supplied by the well known agriculturist, Lord Western, who has given, in a letter to Col. Jervis, minute instructions for the management of a flock, selection of rams and ewes for breeding, &c., but unfortunately ending with the following injunction, '*I earnestly advise you to be profuse in supplying the sheep with* SALT ; *there is nothing so conducive to their health, and more especially in feeding pasture of rapid growth after rains.*'

The British Indian Government will not give up one rupee of its revenue upon this necessary of life, and consequently it is, and will continue to be quite beyond the means of shepherds and herdsmen, though they well know its value. An experimentalist may indeed go to the expense of feeding or rather preserving the lives of his flock with this cruelly taxed article, but it never can get into general use, as it ought, in justice to the mass of the people, till the whole of the salt duties are abolished.

We have seen specimens of the wool produced by Colonel Jervis' flock, and there is even in the first crop, so decided and manifest an improvement, that it does not require a person to be a judge of the article to be at once convinced of the complete success of the experiment, It is now certain, that the sheep of India are susceptible of rapid and vast improvement, and that whether their fleeces may or may not rival that of other countries, they may very easily be made of a quality to be constantly saleable in the English market. Here there is another important staple of our commerce wrung from the hands of continental despots, and placed completely under the power of the British flag. zealous as the sovereigns of Europe are of our prosperity, it is good to let them feel our independence· They have done their best to exclude the products of our industry from their markets, and we can almost every year tell them in return of something which we formerly required from them, but can for the future obtain from our own possessions. To India too, such a source of agricultural wealth must be of great importance, Col. Jervis anticipates an increased revenue to government in consequence of the demand for pasture lands, and if so, the parties who engage in the speculation must thrive. Whatever advantages are gained however, the credit of them is due to this gentleman's exertions. Without his earnest endeavours and zealous experiments, the present results would not have been brought out. He deserves the agricultural gold medal of the largest size and purest touch. Our Town Hall Society too may derive a useful hint from the papers before us. Whilst they have been endeavouring to decide whether a cochineal insect has or has not hairs on its back, Col, Jervis and his friends have turned those on the backs of the Deccan sheep into good wool. The Bombay people will have the proceeds of hundreds of bales of wool, before we obtain cochineal enough to dye a Cashmere shawl. Some of our enterprising planters, however, may perhaps be willing to follow up the successful experiments of the West of India, and we accordingly refer them to the papers which we have published, and to those which we intend to publish in a few days.—*Englishman Jan.* 22.

LORD AUCKLAND AND SUITE.—Lord Auckland and suite crossed the Sutlege on the morning of the 5th instant, and are now on their way to Delhi. His Lordship has, we hear, been much pleased with his visit to Runjeet Sing's territory. 'Nothing,' say our letters, 'could have been more entirely cordial, honorable, and hospitable than his treatment of the whole party. His excitement and exertions have however, done him no good. He is not well.'—*Ibid.*

BENGAL HURKARU.—JANUARY 22.

The intelligence brought by the *Ganges* from Moulmein, appears to be more than usually important.

It is understood, that Colonel Benson has not been enabled to obtain an audience with the King, and is himself satisfied, that the object of the delay is to gain time, so that the rains may set in before his ignominous expulsion from Ameerapura takes place. He has intimated to the King that he only waits the instructions of his Government, as to his movements. This news we take to be tantamount to an immediate declaration of war, for it is impossible our forbearance can be carried further, without an utter prostration of all self-respect.

We subjoin extracts of a letter from Rangoon of the 11th instant, received since writing the above :—

"No interview had taken place 9 days ago, nor any period fixed for this ceremony, so that the two great nations may be compared to two snarling curs, just as one retreats with his tail between his legs, the other advances with his erect. The Burmese observe that our Resident is now allowed to buy fowls, ducks and pigs (after being disallowed about four months) and that therefore they infer all is settled between the two countries ; by this mode of reasoning, they assume, that the *shew made by Colonel Benson to quit* the capital was merely on account of his belly and not on account of the insult, contumely and dishonor which the Usurper's Government had previously offered to our nation.

"From the studied silence which our Diplomatic characters have recently observed, it affords ground for suspicion, that they are either ashamed of their own short sighted conduct or that of their employers. It is hinted that some points of great importance are to be referred to Calcutta. Doubtless to give our embarrassed or short sighted Government, time to extricate themselves from the horns of some dilemma which has gored their withers. In the meanwhile, however, Tharrawaddie will increase his revenue, yet in the harvest, and prepare to run a muck by setting a fighting example to all the Indian world, having a crow to pick with us ; or, perhaps, he may open the ball as his predecessors did at Negrais. The Shee-dugong Pagoda is being prepared for a military post. A new town is fast erecting ½ a mile S. W. from the Pagoda. A fighting Woonghee, the King's father-in-law, is expected at Rangoon. Indeed every thing indicates an intention on the part of His Majesty to trust his future fortune to the law of the long sword. The successful manner with which he has outwitted our Government by his superior tact at the game of King-craft, and in finding willing dupes to mislead our Government, perhaps induces him to think he will be equally successful with his military tactics.

"The bold line of policy which our Government have adopted towards Dost Mahomed, ought to have been first adopted with Tharrawaddie, and even now this is the best line of policy to be pursued. The love of country of these people commands respect, notwithstanding the unpopularity of Tharrawaddie. Besides by restoring the old King, we should best facilitate the permanent incorporation of the Burman Empire with British India.

Tharrawaddie has shown himself a good judge of human nature. He will shew that the Government, which was so short-sighted as to censure Col. Burney for having acted with the judgment, prudence and foresight, that became the faithful servant of a powerful Empire, would naturally make his successor a mere echo of the former policy instead of a bold, unflinching public servant. Having resolved that Tharrawaddie was most friendly, because some dupes and demi-traitors said so, therefore Government, when it suspected the deceit, found itself embarrassed with Nepaul, Persia and Dost Mahomed and hence had to temporize and swallow the goat after bolting the camel. Yet now when it becomes obvious to all that his character resembles the old gentleman more than that of a saint, the season has nearly passed for sending troops from Ceylon or Madras. All is of a piece, from the impolitic rejection of Col. Burney's advice up to our present ridiculous position, playing second fiddle while Tharrawaddie is habituating us to his mode of exercising the functions of paramount power, instead of at once putting an end to this farce, and to his power, by proclaiming the old King to the great satisfaction of the nation."

The following is an extract of a letter from a correspondent in the Upper Provinces :—

"I have little news to give you, but what I have, comes from good authority in the Governor-General's Camp. The report about Dost Mahomed defending his Crown *vi et armis* is so far true, that the negociations have not been favourable, and in the Governor General's Camp it is fully expected that the army *will* have something to do west of the indus. Dost Mahomed is supposed to be well backed by the Russian interest. Sir Henry Fane had visited the Camp of Sir Willoughby Cotton, from his boats, and keeps *within hail* of them. In the mean-time, Runjeet is (no mistake) dangerously ill, having had two paralytic strokes, and the Governor General will not move far from Lahore till he is considered convalescent or is actually defunct.

It is still *very* doubtful whether Lord Auckland will go to Agra this year, though there is a report that in the event of his going there, he was to be met by an Embassy from Nepaul."

BENGAL HURKARU.—JANUARY 23.

H. M. 3rd Lt. Dragoons and the 7th Regt. of Lt. Cavalry are under orders immediately to march to Meerut. The cause of this sudden and unexpected movement is attributable according to some opinions, to the reports of the large Affghan force collected in Candahar, composed chiefly of horse, in which arm, the Army of the Indus is weak : and according to others, the troubled aspect of affairs in the Punjanb, connected with the alarming illness of Runjeet Singh. Be the cause however what it may, there is no doubt of the two Regiments named being under orders to march.

Since writing the above, we have been favored with the following extract of a letter dated Tabta, Banks of the Indus, 7th January 1839 :

"I break opon my letter to give you the following very important information. The Western countries have all coalesced against us ! Lieut. Pottinger is ordered out of Herat and is making his way, as fast as he can, to India ; Major Leech, ditto—not a camel or a seer of grain was to be given them : they say that we shall not dictate to them who is to be their ruler. Russia has been called in by them to assist ! Thank God we are all so well advanced into Scinde, for this after all is the most important country, and which we shall now, doubtless, permanently occupy. The whole of the Bengal Army advances as was at first contemplated, with the *addition*, of a reserve. We are "in fort," and I cannot see where it will end."

"P. S. A despatch has just arrived from Sir A. Burnes, giving the news of the coalition of the Western powers."

DELHI GAZETTE.—JANUARY 23.

We are very happy to have it in our power to say that the Umeers of Khyrepore have formally acknowledged allegiance to the British Government, and placed themselves under its protection. They have also granted Government the use of the Fortress of Bukhur during the approaching expedition, for any purpose for which it may be required. The Umeers of Lower Scinde have expressed their intention of assisting and co-operating with our Government to the utmost of their ability, and there can be little doubt that they will adhere to their promise on learning the course which has been pursued by the Umeers of Khyrepoor, and ' twas supposed the pride of the *Hgderabad* people would be speedily humbled by the *Bombay* Troops.

Instructions have been issued to the Superintendent ot Buildings. N. W. Provinces, to erect temporary Lines at Ferozapore for 2 Regiments Native Infantry. 1 Company of Artillery, and a Wing of Local Horse, and which we conclude will be attached to the 12th or Kurnaul Division of Puplic Works,

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We have of late received many letters from several of the Columns composing the Indus Army, under General Cotton, moving on *Shikarpore*, but they do not contain much news. The march down to *Bahawulpore*, seems to have been quite an uninteresting one. Many Camp followers had deserted, and Sirwans with their Camels had fled from the several Camps into the desert, immediately to the left of the line of route. The rear column of all under the command of captain Alexander, passed *Bahawulpore* on the 6th instant.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir A. Burnes, it would appear by our latest letters, has enlisted upwards of 6000 *Affghans*, and he promises to have the *Bolan* pass clear (from all impediments for the Army.

Dost Mahomed is determined to resist us to the last—it is said he has several Russian Engineers in his employ—and that they are hard at work, in preparing a *warm* reception for the troops of the *Shah*. British Troops *he Dost Mahomed*, does not expect to travel *beyond Scinde* this year !

The Army was to cross the *Indus* at *Goth Amel*, and reach *Shikarpore*, the Cavalry, the front Column, on the 27th instant, the Park and Irregular Brigade on the 4th proximo.

To give the Merchants, of our Provinces, an accurate idea of the value of Malt. at the present time, with the Army of the Indus, we shall just mention that at the sale of the late Colonel Duffin's effects, Beer sold for 29 Rupees the Dozen ! !

Almost all our letters, from General Cotton's Army, complain of the very defective state of the Dawks, and many of our Subscribers complain that the *Delhi Gazette* never reached them. We much regreat this state of things, but all we can say is, to assure our Subscribers, that the *Gazette* has been regularly forwarded, by Post, from our Office, and therefore, no blame can rest either with us or the Delhi Post Office.

Dr. Atkinson, Superintending Surgeon to the Army of the Indus, arrived at Ferozepore on the 13th instant, just in time to embark with Colonel Stacy, both proceeded by water towards Bukkur.

By Letters from Simla we learn that they have experienced a fall of Snow of 4 days uninterrupted duration.

CAMEL DRAUGHT.

CLAIMS OF MAJORS DAVIDSON AND PEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

Sir,—Captain Taylor, Agent for Post Office Enquiries, having shewn me a copy of his correspondence with a gallant Officer of Engineers, regarding Camel Draught, and mentioned that the letters are expected to appear presently in the *Agra Ukbar*. I beg of you to publish this communication in your next Number, in order that some remarks, which I have to offer on the subject, may come before the Public at the same time with the opinions which they are intended to contravert. Both Gentlemen seem satisfied on one point. They concur in attributing the merit of first using the Camel in harness, particularly for military purposes, to Major Davidson. This Officer, I would observe with due deference, having published none of his discoveries, however important and interesting, cannot reasonable complain if another individuel have succeeded in the same or a similar undertaking without owning any obligation to him. No originality of the higher kind, indeed, can now be claimed on this head. The Camel has been used for draught from time immemorial in Tuscany. It is employed to raise water out of the deep wells and to draw the plough in Marwar and Shekawatee. The principle has therefore been ascertained ages ago, and all that any person can contend for in our day is a new application of it to some useful end. Who has done this in India ? Not being entitled or disposed to come forward as a claimant, I may, it is hoped, be received as an unexceptionable witness.

For the reason already referred to, I know no more of Major Davidson's success than the reputed fact of his having been the first to drive the Camel in a Buggy. I never heard that he had employed the animal in any other work. It is no discredit to his inventive talents that he was anticipated in the idea, at least, of putting "the ship of the desert" in a travelling carriage.

So far back as 1823, the late Mr. Paye, who was afterwards Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, when about to set out for that Presidency from Nusseerabad, observed one day at the Resident's table, that if people would not laugh at him, he could accomplish his journey in a very speedy and comfortable way. I should make a carriage with only one wheel, he continued, just large enough to hold myself, a servant and baggage, and yoking a running Camel between two shafts, I should travel sixty miles a day.

This was thought an excellent joke. One of the party, who may still remember his handiwork, following Paye's description, pencil in hand, sketched a lively caricature of the projector seated in his unirotal car and lashing the long legged beast of burden, converted into one of rapid draught, through jungle and ravino towards a flock of ducks hovering over an Island covered with palm trees.

Though I probably laughed like the rest, the conception afterwards appeared to me far from absurd, and tried to realize it on the earliest opportunity. I need not record my abortive attempts to make a vehicle go on one wheel at Shalimar in 1824 or 1825. Subsequently, discarding shafts as unsuitable I constructed what was meant to resemble an Elephant's Howdah, supported on the axletree between a pair of wheels, with a pole curving upwards over the Camels hinder part and attached to the saddle by a steel spring. The seat rested on bamboos for springs and was considerably elevated. This equipage, to the amusement, if not the edification, of the Citizens of Delhi, used to run from the Cashmere Gate to the nearest Bungalow in the Cantonment, two measured miles, in eighteen minutes. I expected to get a better Camel and still quicker, but left the Station and my experiments for a season in February, 1835.

Now, whether led to think of Camel draught by the Tuscan waggon, the Marwaree plough, Major Davidson's Buggy, or my modification of Mr. Paye's contrivance, matters little or nothing ; Major Pew first suggested and demonstrated that Camels could be advantageously used to draw guns, and transport them with rapidity in the operations of war.

You will rejoice to learn that Captain Taylor has now a prospect of obtaining much of the information which he desires for effecting an object of great public interest and utility. Let us hope that before closing his labours in the Post Office Department, he may be enabled to recommend the Governor General to make trial, during the remaining dry months this year, of a light mail carrige, drawn by Camels, for the conveyance of letters, rackets, and occasionally passengers between Allahabad and Delhi.

J. R.

Half-past 6 o'clock.

The following item of intelligence has just reached us :

The cause that has led to Lieutenant Pottinger's quitting Herat, is a misunderstanding with H. M. Kamran, but purely of a personal nature.

H. M. still professes himself our Staunch Ally.

The Ameer of Hyderabad is we learn, not very well disposed towards us.

AGRA UKHBAR.—JANUARY, 26.

Intelligence has been received of the departure of Lieutenant Pottinger from Heerat, which is ascribed variously to Russian influence, and a personal rupture with Shah Kamran. The latter we consider the least likely of the two causes, for we very rarely see natives giving way to private predilections in their intercourse with Europeans, and we would, therefore, attach more credit to the former ground for the withdrawal of this Officer. We are, we confess ourselves, of the Russ-phobia school of politicians, and think that the time is not very remote when a blow will be aimed at us from that quarter. Britain without any hyperbole, is one of the firmest bulwarks that stand between those who would command and those who would be free ; aud as such must be hateful to the master of a nation of slaves. Fortunately indeed for the cause of mankind, his power is not equal to his will ; and even in the East he may be defied with success if his designs be suspected and his movements noted. The withdrawal of Lieutenant Pottinger from Heerat, seems a part of these, for the saviour of the city, could scarcely in two little months become pesonally objectionable to the man whom he saved from death or worse. Time will, however disclose the bearings of the case to us, and for the present we can only take it as one of the signs that the long foretold period is at hand, when the Indus must be the Western boundary of our Empire, and our power in Afghanistan the paramount one.

The late disturbance in Juepoor, to Quell which a force proceeded from Nusseerabad,* was, it now appears, hushed but for a time—the spark was smouldering not extinguished, and has again broken into a flame. By the latest advices from Juepoor Major Ross had just left for Seekur, to meet a fresh blaze of insurrection in that quarter. The call upon him was sudden and urgent, and it is thought the business is serious. Colonel Alves it is generally held, deludes himself as to the state of things in Juepoor, and either will or cannot perceive the derangement to every other eye. It would however, be to little purpose, now to dwell on a scene upon which the curtain is rapidly falling, or to treat seriously the last little mischief, the warped and prejudiced mind of Colonel Alves,—if we may use such a term in speaking of his intellectual part—can commit. His successor Colonel Sutherland, will immediately supersede him, and we shall then see the affairs of Rajpootana under fit controul.

CEYLON.

Her Majsty's Sip *Conway*, Capt. Bethune, arrived at Trincomalie on the 13th instant.—She left Sydney 22d Oct. and touched at Adelaide, Albany King George's Sound, left Swan River the 15th, and the Cocos Islands the 20th Dec. The *Conway* spoke the *Friends*, of Liverpool on the 25th Dec. in Lat. 14° S. Long 99° E. bound to Singapore from England the 12th September. —*Herald*, 18 *January* 1839.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL.

The Cork *Standard* contains a report of the public dinner to Mr. O'Connell, in Kanturk, on Tuesday evening. The procession which went out to meet the learned gentleman extended four miles (the *Dublin Post* says six) along the road, and there were at least 200 vehicles. So delighted was the populace that Mr. O'Connell's carriage was drawn for a full mile by men—the rain all the while coming down in torrents. Such, too' was the anxiety manifested to see the inmate of the carriage, that the honourable gentleman came outside, saying that he wished to gratify the people. The dinner took place in the Court-House, W. Fagan, Esq., presiding. Two letters were read ; one from Lord Listowel, expressive of his inability to attend in consequence of an infirmity in his eyes ; the other was from Daniel Callaghan, Esq, who pleaded previous engagements. After the health of the Queen, which was drunk with great warmth, came the health of the Marquis of Normanby ; and the next toast was " The health of Mr. O'Connell."

Mr. O'CONNELL then rose, and was received with cheers. When silence was obtained he spoke at considerable length, to the following effect :—Gentlemen,—I do believe this day to be a vitally important one for Ireland. When the morning's light threw its beams over our verdant land, the country was glistening in the hoar-frost that thickly covered it—and I felt a pleasure, as if nature was smiling on our first day of new exertion. But shortly the rain came down thick and heavy—the water of the heavens poured upon us from every side, and I confess a kind of melancholy presage came over my mind —a second thought consoled me, and I said, seven centuries of oppression and mis-rule have gone over Ireland, and nature is weeping over the past. (Long-continued cheering.) Irishmen, arrise for your country ! We begin again ; I trust it is what the Frenchmen call the beginning of the end. (Laughter.) My friends, notwithstanding the out-pourings of the material elements this day, how did your humbler countrymen cheer you on—they came together in congregated thousands—they set the elements at defiance. They were able to stand the water, and I know they would stand fire. (Cheers.) Let us begin this new career, by calling on every class and order of Irishmen to rally for one final blow for Ireland, and join me to obtain political equality with England. (Cries of Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Never will we consent to be. their inferiors. (Cries of No, no.) To the young I say—Youth of Ireland, you are not, like me born in slavery—we have struck off your shackles. If religious freedom was not in existence at your birth, it arose very speedily after. You have grown up as freemen under the standard of liberty. (Cheers.) What do the present Tory press of England denominate the youth and age of our country ? Why, they mix up all in one common appellation, and the *Times*, the organ of the Tories in England, calls us all brutes (Oh, oh.) And what do they call the clergy who have educated your youth—who find out the wretched peasant in his bed of sickness—what do they call him, my friends? A demon---a demon, ay ! Do the people of England think the men of Ireland will submit to this Tory party, who think to get into power again---these miserable minions, many of whom would be glad to stuff themselves in top-boots as yeomen, and ride rough-shod over the community of Ireland ? Will you suffer that ? (Cries of No, no.) Gentlemen, Wellington avowed that they granted emancipation in name to deprive us of it in nature—they granted it in point of law to take it away in point of practice. See how far they have succeeded—follow me—it is a political sermon I am preaching to you. I am an apostle of a new school of politics, and, not withstanding my want of talents, I have been an eminently successful political man, I have been the first that ever told he people the way to carry their cause without force or violence, not by the blunderbuss, not by the nightly assassin, nor by fire raisings. No, it is of a nature of a different, and, blessed be God, of a sacred character ; by the force of your moral organization, by respect to private property, and by the combination of all that is good---so that, if we be not bettered by the struggle, at least nobody shall be worse for it. (Hear and cheers.) It is this rallying I want again to-day, (Cheers.) What has happened in England, my friends ? The Catholics were no sooner emancipated, the blood of Ireland was no sooner poured into the crazy constitution of England, than the good portion of the English Radicals, aided by us, carried parliamentary reform. But did they give us as good a bill as they got for themselves ? No. (Cheers.) Now, remember that. This is a thing I want to nail down, and to clench the nail at the other side. (Cheers and laughter.) I care not where it is repeated, or what vituperation it brings on me, I say the Reformers of England were base as well as ungrateful to us. (Loud Cheering.) My object now is to obtain as good a Reform Bill for Ireland as England possesses. A thousand things threw us back for the last five years---the attachment of the four Kings of the House of Brunswick to Orangeism retarded the moral march---but now, this day, the first of the new agitation---the beginning of the end, I call upon you to rally with me to obtain a good Reform Bill for Ireland, and away with your Coercion Bill. Lord Brougham---what did *he* do ? He was the great advocate of the Coercion Bill ; and I do say, so unprincipled a public man never disgraced humanity---(hear, hear,)---because his baseness is in proportion to the extreme extent of his talents. Many faults exist in his eloquence—but in the transcendant powers of his mind he is not surpassed. But party views have narrowed his mind. (Hear hear.) This is the beginning of his fight with me. Let him abuse me as much as he pleases, but, perhaps, I would give him as good as he brought.—(Loud cheering.) Why do I give him this bad pre-eminence ? Because he

* That under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Bell, whose recollection of the expedition will we dare say be as lasting as its record in our pages ; indeed it will only be forgotten with the worthy Officer himself.

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gave up those talents to party which were bestowed on him for nobler purposes. His political life is led on by some *ignis fatus*—he is the pilot of a little cock boat of his own greatly ornamented with literature and talent, with a good deal of sail, but no ballast.—(Cheers and laughter.) Gentlemen, I have mentioned one of our wants I now come to another—corporate Reform. 'Twas acquired easily for Scotland. England has corporate reform—and I tell the Ministers that we won't take one-fiftieth part less than England has of corporate reform.—(Loud Cheering.) Another point on which we have been outraged—England, with a population of 14,000,000, and a revenue of £40,000,000 has no less than five hundred representatives—Ireland, with a polulation of 8,000,000, and a revenue of £6,000,000, would be entitled to 170 members. I demand 150:—I would take that if I saw them in a consenting humour—I would indulge them, for a while, for the rest—(hear, hear); but if they'll give none—I'll have, and no thanks. (Loud cheers.) Lord Castlereagh admitted that Ireland ought to have 108½ members. I care not two pence for the half-man, but my Lord Castlereagh after cut off the eight because he pleased, and then he cut his own throat. I cannot but speak with horror of the man who sold for base lucre his native land—who found her an independent nation, and left her a pitiful province. Is there no other point on which we come in collision with England? Is there any man here who heard of that strange thing called tithes? Let him stand up that I may see him.—[A gentleman informed Mr. O'Connell that there was a tithe-martyr in the room, and pointed him out.]—Three cheers for him, continued Mr. O'Connell. (Three loud cheers were given, responsive to the call.) In England, the majority of the people are Protestants of the Established church, and accordingly the clergy get the tithes; and in Scotland the majority of the people are Presbyterians, and they get them also. In Ireland, where I dined yesterday, where there were some half-dozen of the Popish priests, called the demons, we calculated in their parishes 60 000 Catholics and 300 Protestants. The clergy of the majority have nothing, and the 300 Protestants have the emoluments belonging to the 60,000. They say to me, you won't be satisfied. (A voice, You won't) Indeed then I won't—as the school-boy said, you may say that with your own sweet mouth. But mind you, I don't want the tithes for the Catholic clergy. God forbid. There is blood upon them They are cursed by the widow's tears, and the orphan's sighs, Oh! God forbid the Catholic clergy should ever take them. (Loud cries of Hear, hear, hear.)—Mr. O'Connell then went on to defend himself for his share in passing the late tithe bill, and briefly recapitulated the objects he had in view to effect by the organization of the Precursor Society. He then went on to refer to the exertions made by Feargus O'Connor, by a person styled the Rev. Mr. Stephens, and a person named Oastler, to induce the Irish to distrust the learned gentleman. He took a review of the history of the kingdom during the reigns of the five last sovereigns of the House of Brunswick, George the First hated the Catholics, and was represented in all his bad passions by George the Second. George the Third was a stubborn old man, and was little better; and made Mr. Pitt violate the promise upon which the union was made. George the Fourth was certainly a very respectful son, an admirable husband, and what a purly papa he was to his daughter! He hated the Irish (continued Mr. O'Connell) and I am glad of it. The present Sovereign is exceedingly anxious to do us justice—but she has not the power. The majority of the House of Lords is against us From the Radicals we can get nothing—from the crown we can get little—from the ministry, nothing permanent. Therefore we must look to ourselves.

"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not.
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?"

Mr. O'Connell then observed that he had sacrificed offers of individual emolument for the cause of his country. One of the highest situations on the bench was recently open to him, into which he could retire with wealth and dignity—but he preferred advocating the interests of his fellow-men—of mixing among them, and struggling with them for Ireland. (Loud cheerss.) He would entreat the man who applauded him to-night to become a precurser to-morrow, and to send in the names of himself and his family. Ireland deserved to be rallied for. She was the emerald of the world shining in the presence of nature and nature's God—entitled to be a Paradise on earth, and polluted only by the feuds that had hitherto divided her. Mr. O'Connell concluded with this emphatic apostrophe:—"Arise, Irishmen, for your country—your country demands you. The English say you are brutes and demons—show that they are brutal and demoniacal in this calumny."—The hon. and learned gentleman resumed his seat amid deafening cheers.—Dublin Journal.

THE DREADUL MURDER ON THE MOORS NEAR BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.—INQUEST.

BOLTON, TUESDAY.

The horrible murder committed in the open day on Friday last, on the body of the travelling Scotchman, who was crossing the Horwich Moors towards Belmont, continues to excite the utmost sensation.

Messrs. Beswick and Diggles, of the Manchestar police, and the Bolton and Blackburn police, have spared no exertions in endeavouring to trace the crime to the perpetrator, but all their inquiries have only tended to fix a very strong suspicion on the man James Whittle, now in custody.

This day an inquest was held on view of the body before Mr. W. S. Rutter and a highly respectable jury at the house known by the sign of the Horwich Moor-gate. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. P. Ainsworth, M. P.; Mr. J. Ridgway, magistrate; Mr. T. Ridgway, magistrate; Mr. R. M. Andrews, magistrate; Mr. R. Derbyshire, magistrate; Mr. Tright, magistrate; Mr. H. C. Johnstone, magistrate, and Mr. L. Wright. The body lay at the beer-shop called the Five Houses, situated on the edge of the dreary moor, 400 or 500 yards from the spot where the murder was committed. This place is nearly three miles from the house where the inquest was held. To this spot the coroner and jury proceeded and viewed the body. The head presented a shocking spectacle. From the sockets of the eyes congealed blood protruded, the eyeballs having been forced away by the shot. On the return of the jury the coroner proceeded to take the evidence, the prisener having previously been brought in, and placed between two police constables The accused is a bold looking young man, apparently about 20 years old. He did not appear to be in the slightest degree affected, but conducted himself in the coolest manner possible.

The first person called in evidence was Thomas Whewell, a farmer's labourer, living at Halliwell, who stated that on Friday, the 9th of November, about noon, he was going over the moor leading from Horwich to Belmont, and when about 100 yards from a coal pit he met the deceased Scotchman. Witness stayed at the coal pit about 10 minutes, and during that time he heard the report of a gun. After this he fancied he heard a moaning noise, as if some one was in distress. He turned back, and found the same Scotchman he had 10 minutes before passed lying bleeding in the gutter. There was a stream of about three yards of blood in the middle of the road. Witness immediately ran back to the pit, and got the assistance of a man named Fletcher, and they got the deceased out. He was not quite dead, but his head presented a frightful appearance, and one eye was completely blown away. One of his pockets was turned inside out.

Joseph Fletcher, a banksman employed in the pit alluded to, said, that he heard the report of the pistol while the last witness was at the pit, and he exclaimed that the misty day had brought the poachers out to work. On hearing of the man being shot he immediately repaired to the spot, and found the deceased lying in the ditch. He appeared as if the muzzle of a gun had been placed against his head and fired. All that the deceased said was "Jamie, Jamie, they have robbed me." Deceased then tried to blow his nose with his handkerchief, when the blood rushed from his eyes. He shortly became insensible. Witness understands that deceased had a friend in the same business as himself of the name of James. With assistance witness released the deceased from the ditch. On lifting him up the right hand pocket of his breeches was turned inside out, and the breeches were torn about an inch and a half down. Witness held deceased on his knee until they brought a chair to carry him in, and deceased was then taken to Mr. Garbutt's, where the body now lies. Witnees remained with him until he died. After the deceased breathed his last he looked at the clock and found that it was half-past 2.

By the Coroner.—Do you say that the expression to you was "Jamie, Jamie, they have robbed me?"

Witness.—Yes. Deceased's face was all black with gun-powder. The hair was not at all singed, but it was very black about the place where the wound was made. It was a wound made as if the muzzle of a gun had been placed close to the ears.

The Coroner.—Did the deceased say anything else before he died?

Witness.—He did not; he shortly became totally insensible, making a moaning noise and fighting with his hands and feet.

The Coroner.—After you heard the report did you see anybody?

Witness—I did not not. I did not think anything of the report of a gun, and the country was so misty that I could not see 20 yards.

By a Juror.—The report came from the direction in which the boy ran. The report, I should think, must have been that of a gun, and not of a pistol, from the sound it made. I judge from the fact of often hearing sportsmen fire upon the moors. This was the only report I heard that day. I saw nobody with a gun that afternoon. The day was such a one as a sportsman would not have selected, but it was a good day for poachers, as nobody could see them.

Mr. Ridgway, of Ridgmont—Who did you say came up and assisted you with the deceased?

Witness.—He was a fellow banksman of mine.

Thomas Radcliffe stated that he lives in Horwich, and is one of Mr. Garbutt's banksmen. He was in the coal-pit on the day of the murder, when Fletcher's daughter came running down, and said that her father had sent for him to fetch a man out of the ditch. He immediately went there, and saw deceased lying in the ditch, and he helped Fletcher to get him out, and assisted in taking him to Garbutt's. Mr. Garbutt sent a man named John Whittle for a surgeon and constable. John Whittle is the prisoner's father.

By a Juror.—Did not see any footmarks in the ditch where the deceased lay. Did not hear the report of any fire-arms. The wind, was in a contrary direction. Had not seen any person on the moor with a gun. The coal-pit in which witness worked was close to the road. Was eating his dinner when the girl came up. Did not see the deceased pass the coal-pit. Subsequently witness saw the deceased's friend, another Scotchman, whom Mr. Garbutt sent for. This Scotchman remarked, that it might as well have been himself that was murdered.

By the Coroner—How far was it from the coal-pit to the place where the body was found?

Witness.—700 or 800 yards. The Scotchman whom witness saw at Mr. Garbutt's he had seen pass the coal-pit half an hour before Garbutt's daughter fetched witness from the pit. Had not seen the deceased pass. Did not know either of the Scotchmen, but knew them to be Scotchmen from the nature of the packs they carried.

Mary Entwistle, a married woman, the daughter of Fletcher, said that she took her father's dinner on the day the man was shot. It might have been about half-past 12 when she arrived at the stone delph. Did not hear the report of any gun as she was going with the dinner, but heard a report of one as she was coming back. Had not seen any one with a gun as she was going to the stone delph. After the boy came witness and her father went with him. After witness went for Radcliffe she went for Mr. Garbutt, who was at his own house (the "Five Houses") Mr. Garbutt and John Whittle went with witness to the place where the body lay. About half-past 8 in the morning witness saw James Whittle, the prisoner, shooting behind the house in which he resided. Did not see him shooting at any other part of the day. He had the same dress on that he wore at present, which was a blue collier's frock coat, and blue trousers. He had not a cap, but a hat on. He was not upon the road, but on the moor. He appeared to be firing at moor game, but did not hit anything. (The prisoner was here directed to put his hat on, which having done, the witness said it was the same hat the prisoner had on at 8 o'clock in the morning.)

By a Juror. Did not see any one in Garbutt's house when she went to fetch Garbutt. She merely opened the door and stated what had occurred. Garbutt seemed to be eating his dinner. The prisoner lives close to Garbutt's house with his father and mother He has a brother, who lives there also.

By the Coroner.—Saw the prisoner near Mr. Garbutt's rush rick about 5 o'clock the afternoon of the murder. The prisoner had the same clothes on at 5 as he had at 8. The prisoner is a collier, and works at one of Mr. Ainsworth's pits.

William Garbutt stated that he keeps a beer-house at the Five Houses. There are no houses between the house in which he resides and Belmont. The distance between his house and any other house may be two or three miles The first that he heard of the murder was the girl running to him and saying that somebody had killed the Scotchman. James Whittle, the prisoner, was at his door when Mary Entwisle was coming up. He was without a hat, and spoke to one of witness's carters about a horse which had been sick. Did not know Henderson, the deceased, but had seen him. He was a new traveller, come in place of the regular Scotchman who called with goods at the house of witness. The deceased had had a glass of ale at the house of witness on the Friday of the murder. When he called one of the carters was in the house, and the other at the door. It might have been 15 or 20 minutes after the deceased left witness's house that the girl came to inform him that the Scotchman was killed. Witness saw the prisoner firing from 9 to 10 on the morning of the day of the murder. Did not see him with a gun afterwards

A Juror.—You say that James Whittle was at the door of your house when the girl came to tell you of the murder?

Witness.—Yes.

Juror.—Did you see anything of him after the dead body was brought to your house?

Witness.—No, he was not to be found.

Coroner.—Did you say that James Whittle came into the house with other people to see the body after the murder?

Witness.—I saw no more of him after the girl came to inform me of the murder.

Coroner. Could James Whittle (the prisoner) hear what the girl said?

Witness. Yes, he was near enough.

By a Juror.—I cannot say whether the prisoner's gun was a double barrelled one.

A Juror.—Where were your horses at the time the prisoner was speaking of the horses being sick?

Witness.—At the stables.

Juror.—Are the stables beyond where the man was shot?

Witness.—Yes.

Juror.—Would the prisoner have to pass were the man was killed from your stables?

Witness.—Yes.

Juror.—Do you know of any mode by which the prisoner could obtain the information about the horse's sickness without going to the stables?

Witness.—I do not, but he was saying to my carter that the horse was sick.

Hannah Garbutt stated that about 12 o'clock, it might be ten minutes before or ten minutes afterwards, she saw the prisoner pass by her house window. The deceased was in witness's house at the time, and she was informing him how long another Scotchman had stopped at her house. The Scotchman did not stay more than five minutes after witness saw the prisoner pass the window. Could not say that he had a gun with him. It was about 20 minutes after this, about the time the girl announced the murder, that she again saw Whittle at the door asking respecting a horse that was sick. It was a misty morning, but is quite sure that Whittle was the man who passed. Both the prisoner and the Scotchman were going in one course towards the Belmont road.

Sarah Lomax the wife of Joseph Lomax, stated that she resides at Five Houses, and was sitting at her own fire side when information of the murder was received. This was about 1 o'clock; she saw James Whittle pass her door towards his own home. It was perhaps 20 minutes before the report of the murder reached Five Houses. He was coming from the direction of Belmont. He did not appear to have anything with him, nor did not take particular notice, as witness was sitting by the fire Did not see anything of the prisoner after the alarm was given. The prisoner would have to pass the house of witness to get to his own.

Benjamin Birrell stated that his residence was at Blackburn. He knew the deceased, who was in the service of John Jardine, of Blackburn. His business was what is called in Lancashire a "travelling Scotchman." Witness saw the deceased about five minutes before he was shot, but had not seen him before since the 20th october. Friday last was the day that deceased usually came over the moor, and expected to dine with him that day. Witness thought of meeting him at Mr. Garbutt's. Called at Garbut's between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday, and then went on to Belmont. Between Garbutt's and Belmont, near the place pointed out to me where the deceased was shot, witness met a man, who came off the moor on to the road. He was dressed in blue cloths He came in a direct line from the moor towards me. He asked witness if he had seen two men about the moor as he expected two men were coming off the moor. Witness replied that he had not seen any one, and remarked that it was a very misty day. The man said it was, and witness walked on before him about 20 yards, and on turning round he seemed to have the gun pointed at me, and he was in the act of lowering the gun. The man then asked him if he had not seen two birds fly by. Witness said that he had not. The man walked up to witness and asked if he had ever seen any moor game. Witness said that he had not, and went a little way on the moor. The man then said that there was a good footpath over the moor to Belmont. Witness then said that he did not know the footpath, and that he would prefer going the road he did know. Witness then turned round and walk-away very fast, and saw no more of the man.

The Coroner.—Should you know the man again!

Witness.—I don't know whether I should or not. He was dressed in blue clothes.

The prisoner was here ordered to stand up, and

The witness said that he was very like the man in dress. He could not swear that the prisoner was the man, but thought he was from general appearances.

The Coroner.—Should you know the man's voice?

Witness...I cannot swear that I should.

The Coroner...Prisoner, how old are you?

Prisoner ..22.

The Coroner ..Does the prisoner speak like the man?

Witness...His voice is very like the voice of the man I met. I did not see any other man with a gun but the one in question. It was a gun with a percussion cap on it.

A Juror...Did you not feel alarmed when you saw the gun pointed to you?

Witness...I cannot say that I did at the time, but I was alarmed when I knew that the young man was shot.

The Coroner...Did you not make an exclamation to the man that he might have shot you?

Witness ..I did not. I think when he made the remark about the birds, I said, "Can you shoot birds flying?"

A juror here requested that the gun borrowed by the prisoner from the publican Lambert should be brought in. On its production, the juryman requested the witness to place it in the hands of the prisoner in such a manner as he saw the man on the moor drop the point of the gun. The gun was then placed in the hands of the prisoner. Some of the parties present, however, were anxious to know whether it was loaded?

The prisoner, with the utmost nonchalance, examined the gun, put his mouth to the barrel, and said, "Oh! no. it's not loaded."

Mr. Ridgway. the Magistrate, observing that the prisoner's shoes had just been newly soled, asked him when that was done?

The prisoner replied that his father had got them made since his apprehension.

Mr. G. Wolstenholme, surgeon, stated, that he examined the head of the deceased, at the house of Mr. Garbutt, on the moor. On the right temple witness found a wound which was caused either by a gun or pistol shot, and the skin round the wound was scorched with gunpowder. The frontal bone was fractured from one temple to the other, and the left eye was completely carried away. He took off the upper part of the skull, and ascertained that the posterior side of the right eye-ball was carried away, as well as the bone that forms the roof of the orbit, and which also supports the anterior lobes of the brain. Most of this bone was carried away, and a portion remained in the brain. Witness found in the brain six pieces of shot or slugs, which he had then in his possession. Believed that the principal part of the charge passed through the left eye. Every part of the brain was healthy, but a portion of the anterior lobes, which were lacerated. Deceased's injury would cause death, and witness has no doubt but a gun-shot or pistol wound was the cause of the injury. (The six pieces of lead were here handed to the jury, who seemed to be of opinion that the charge was composed of shot and not slugs; they were, however, flattened.)

Mr. Robert Makin, constable of Halliwell, said that on Saturday last, in consequence of information he received from Mr. Ainsworth, he apprehended the prisoner. He was taken out of the coal-pit at Halliwell. Mr. Ainsworth accompanied him, and cautioned the prisoner before he was questioned not to answer any questions unless he thought proper. Witness then told him that he was apprehended on a charge of murdering a man on the moor, Prisoner replied, that he had met the man on the moor, and had spoken to him. Witness asked him how he knew it to be the man, and he replied that he thought so from the description he had heard given of him. Witness asked him what sort of a dress the Scotchman had on? He replied, that he did not know. On the way to the lock-up, witness asked him what sort of shot the man was killed with, and he said he thought it was with slugs. He said, that he had been on the moor, near the tunnel, where the man was killed, but that he had had no gun with him. He also said that near the tunnel he saw two men; one was, he said, a sort of a tramping man. Witness asked him where it was that he saw the Scotchman., and he said that it was at Mr. Garbutt's stable door. This was all that the prisoner told the witness. The prisoner was searched, but nothing was found upon him. He said that he would go without being handcuffed, and he did.

William Sims said, that on Friday last, about 11 o'clock, about 355 yards from where the man was shot, he saw the prisoner with a gun in his hand.

Coroner. How do you know that it was 355 yards, Have your measured it?

Witness. No, but I guess by the look of it. Witness was going to Belmont over Horwich-moor The prisoner was standing by himself. Did not know James Whittle, but witness spoke to him, and stopped a minute or two with him. Witness called at Garbutt's as he was going, and saw a traveling Scotchman there.

Juror. What was James Whittle doing when you saw him in the road?

Witness. He was leaning on the muzzle of a gun. It was between 10 and 11 when witness was coming out of Garbutt's and saw the Scotchman.

Juror. What Scotchman was it?

Witness. I never saw either of them before, but should know the Scotchman again if I was to see him. Witness went into a cabin out of the rain, and shortly afterwards Whittle came in without his gun. He stayed a few minutes, and then went out again, and came in again in about five minutes. He went out towards where the Scotchman was killed and back again. There was a sort of tramping man taking shelter in the cabin. Witness left the prisoner and the tramping man in the cabin together, and he saw no more of the prisoner until to-day. It might be 11 o'clock in the day when witness left the cabin, because it was a little after 12 when he reached Belmont.

William Scott, a lad of 13, who works in a coal pit, and lives at the Five Houses, deposed that on Friday last he was at the side of the cabin spoken of by the last witness, and he saw the prisoner, James Whittle, there. Did not see him go in. Saw two other persons in the cabin with him. Did not see any of them leave the cabin. Witness works at the coal-pit tunnel near the cabin. How long Whittle and the others stayed he could not say. Does not know whether Whittle had anything with him. Whittle asked what time it was, and he replied that it was about 11 o'clock. The prisoner was near the cabin door when witness asked him what time it was. Could see through the cabin-door that there were two other persons in the cabin besides Whittle. Sims (the last witness) was one of the men. Witness went about his business in the coal-tunnel, and saw no more of Whittle or the other two men.

At this stage of the proceedings the coroner said that he considered the ends of justice would be best served by adjourning the investigation for some future day. With respect to the prisoner charged with the commital of this cruel murder, he thought that sufficient had been alleged against him in the couse of the present inquiry to warrant his detention. He should therefore remand him until Friday next, on which day, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the investigation would be resumed. In the mean time, the jury having viewed the body, the friends of the deceased could have his certificate to inter it.

The prisoner was then conveyed to Bolton prison, in a van, strongly guarded by policemen.

RUSSIA AND CAUCASUS.

"Letters from Russia," says the *Courier Francais*, "arrived from different quarters, confirm a portion of the intelligence which, in spite of the vigilance of the Muscovite police, and of its *cabinets noirs*, transpired some days ago. It appears that the Emperor has determined on the examination of all the positions held by his troops along the Kuban, and on leaving garrisons only in the strong places. The active corps of the army of the Northern Caucasus will accordingly resume its winter contonments along the Don and the Sea of Azoph. The General-in-Chief Rajewski was as is usually the case, held accountable for the ineffective state of that army and its late defeats! but it is now well ascertained that the demoralization of the Russian soldiers proceeds from their ill success in every encounter, and from their distrust of the Cossacks, Numerous desertions daily take place, and it would be utterly impossible to combine during winter any military operation, so that the costly support of the troops in their positions would be a dead loss. They would moreover, be constantly exposed to partial surprises, sickness, &c. The Russian fleet employed in the blockade of the coast of Abasia would not fare better, that is, if it were able to remain on that station during winter, liable, as it would be at every moment, to perish in a storm, and its crews by the hands of the natives, if thrown on the coast. The Anglo-Turkish Company, which has undertaken to supply the Caucasians along that coast, is in full operation. They not only furnish them goods and ammunition but they send them men and arms, and the Emperor Nicholas, whose reliance on his own forces and impassibility are so much extolled by the journals, appears now convinced that the war against the Circassians has inflicted a serious blow on his power. Instead of attempting to reduce those insurgents, he will hereafter confine himself to allaying the spirit of revolt in Georgia, and to keep his forces ready to contend, if necessary, for the possession of Constantinople."—*Times, Nov.* 12.

ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE.

The *Journal des Flandres* gives the following as the text of the letter lately addressed by the *Archbishop of Cologne* to the King of Prussia:—

"Sir,—For nearly 12 months I have been confined here, in the fortress of Minden, whereby I am illegally prevented from administering my diocese, as in duty bound. My conscience would be overburdened if I remained any longer silent. I ask no favour—I demand only justice. Your Majesty is called the 'Just;' I hope, therefore, my appeal will be taken into consideration, and the more readily, as I have been a prisoner for 10 months without knowing why I am guarded as a criminal, and without being allowed to appear before my judges. Should your Majesty refuse to do me justice, I shall be obliged to lay my complaint before the Germanic Diet, which I am convinced holds the sacred right of preventing all oppression and violation of the laws within the territories of the Germanic Confederation. As far as regards my own person, I am resigned, for the love of Christ, to sustain a much longer capacity; but as I know that during my absence from the diocese of Cologne events are taking place to the great prejudice of our holy religion. I have felt it my sacred duty to lay this my demand before your Majesty, in order that I may be brought before my judges."—*Times Nov.* 12.

MISCELLANEA.

THE GRAND JURIE'S CLERK.—The recent order of the Judges, that the clerk of the arraigns (Mr. Clark) of attend the grand juries with the depositions at the Central Criminal Court, is considered one of the most important amendments that have been recently made in the criminal law The proposition was first suggested by Mr. Laurie, in his pamphlet on grand juries. The two chief results from this appointment are—first, the prevention of witnesses, from ignorance or design suppressing that evidence before the grand jury which they had given before the committing magistrate, and thus leading the jury to throw out the bill; and this is by no means an uncommon case. Witnesses being frequently tampered with, were induced to alter their statements in the grand-jury room, which they were enabled to do without fear of detection; but now this will be impossible, as the clerk will be present with the depositions, and check any attempt to prevaricate or suppress the evidence. The next result is, that malicious prosecutions will be rendered more difficult, as the jury will know that the accusation is made without the knowledge of the accused, from the prosecutor not having been before a magistrate, and they will be more cautious in sifting the evidence. Much time and trouble, it is calculated, will also be saved by the better arrangement of the business, which will prevent the Court from being delayed as they have been recently, to the great inconvenience and expense of all parties. The Courts at the Old Bailey are regularly closed on the two first days of each session at an early hour, to enable the grand jury to get a head of the Courts to supply them with bills, and it is expected that one day at least will be saved in each session. It is to be hoped that this simple amendment will not be confined to the Old Bailey Courts, but will be adopted throughout the country, and especially at Quarter Sessions, where two-thirds of the prisoners are tried, and where the grand juries stand in more need of such assistance than at the Assizes.—*Globe Nov.* 10.

STERLING HONESTY.—Friday night one of the servants of the Birmingham Railway Company found in one of the first class carriages, after the passengers had left, a pocket-book, containing a check on a London bank for 2,000l., and 2,500l. in bank notes. He delivered the book and its contents to the principal officer, when it was forwarded to the gentleman to whom it belonged, his address being discovered from some letters in the pocket-book. He had gone to bed, and risen and dressed himself next morning, without discovering his loss, which was only made known by the restoration of the property He immediately tendered 20l. to the party who had found his money, but this being contrary to a regulation of the directors, the party, though a poor man could not receive the reward. As the temptation, however, was so great to apply the money to his own use, the matter is to be brought before a meeting of the directors.—*Globe Nov.* 12.

SOLAR SYSTEM.—To afford the "mind's eye" clear notions of the movements made by the planets and their moons, a method has been suggested by that great practical astronomer, Sir John Herschel, upon the following principle. Conceive the sun represented by a globe two feet in diameter, at 82 feet distance put down a grain of mustard-seed, and you have the size and place of the planet Mercury, that bright silvery point which is generally enveloped in the solar rays. At the distance of 142 feet, put down a pea—it will be the similitude of Venus, our resplendent morning and evening star. Two hundred and fifteen feet from the central globe, place another pea, just perceptibly larger—that is man's world, once the centre of the universe. Mars is smaller still, a good pin's head being his proper representative, at the distance of 337 feet. The four small planets, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, and Pallas, seem as mere particles of dust, about 500 feet from the sun; Jupiter as a middle-sized orange, distant about a quarter of a mile; Saturn, with his ring a lesser orange, at the remoteness of two-fifths of a mile; and the far Uranus dwindled into a cherry, moving round a circle which has three quarters of a mile for its radius.—*Globe, Nov.* 12.

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